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(1) The importation of green hides, fresh pelts, animal refuse, hair, feathers, and rags is prohibited.

(2) The following articles are subject to disinfection: Body linen, personal clothing in use, bagging, and soiled carpets and draperies.

(3) All other articles which are new and in packages shall have free entry. The packing of glassware in rags is prohibited, jute or fresh cotton being substituted. Rag packing shall be burned.

(4) Only such articles coming from infected countries shall be admitted as have been packed in a clean European port, and have been unladed in a Mediterranean port under sanitary police conditions. Such articles must bear the certificate of the customs officer or sanitary police authorities.

By resolution of the sanitary council October 29 arrivals from Bahrain shall be subject to quarantine measures when said arrivals have held intercourse with the Persian Gulf, Persian ports, or the Gulf of Maskat. On the same day strict medical inspection and disinfection at the lazaretto, Monastery of Aghzi, at Cavak, was ordered for the clothing and effects of all pilgrims and travelers coming from the other side of the Red Sea and destined for Batoum or Poti. Such travelers or pilgrims shall be transshipped at Cavak and the steamers on which they have arrived shall proceed on their way without delay. Unless these regulations are complied with, no pilgrims or travelers shall be admitted to Turkish ports of the Black Sea.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—According to advices of October 10, Calcutta is declared free of cholera. In compliance with section 2 of the Venice Convention, all oversight of and special regulations for arrivals from that port are declared out of force.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The quarantine ordered for arrivals from Hongkong and Macao is declared suspended after December 29.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 25, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended October 14. There were 249 deaths from all causes, an increase of 18, as compared with the foregoing week; 6 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 1; 4 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 6 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 1 death from typhoid fever, also 1 from measles and whooping cough, none before; 2 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 56 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 5.

* * * * *

Information.—The official report for the week ended October 14 shows that the state of smallpox was almost the same as during the previous week. Since that time smallpox has decreased both in regard to the number of cases and of deaths. There were only 9 cases and 3 deaths.

Yellow fever is a constant factor of death in the weekly reports. It is not a disquieting number, but unusual during this month. During this year there has not been a single week without some yellow fever cases.

From the State of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of August. The

total number of deaths was 5,602, a decrease of 67 as compared with the month of July. From tuberculosis there died 145 persons, a decrease of 3, and from malarial fever 82 persons, an increase of 7.

From typhoid fever there died 26 persons, an increase of 1; from yellow fever there occurred 19 deaths—18 at Santos, a decrease of 7, and 1 death at the city of Sao Paulo.

From smallpox, there died 69 persons at Sao Paulo, of which 59 were in the isolation hospital and 10 at their private houses; from the same disease, there died 3 persons at Santos, 2 at Bragança, and 3 at Pinheirós.

In regard to other infectious diseases there were in the state of Sao Paulo 16 deaths from measles, 2 deaths from scarlet fever, 2 deaths from diphtheria, 44 deaths from whooping cough, 3 deaths from erysipelas, 11 deaths from dysentery, and 2 deaths from scorbutus.

The annual sanitary report of Florianopolis, capital of the state of Santa Catharina, was published two weeks ago.

It may be somewhat interesting to give some statistical data for the year 1897 in relation to that town, situated in Central Brazil. The population is estimated at 13,000. There were born 348 living children and there were 35 still births. There died 336 persons, *i. e.*, 25.84 per cent, of whom 317 were Brazilians and 19 foreigners. In relation to special diseases it may be mentioned, that there died from tuberculosis, 52; typhoid fever, 5; smallpox, 3; pernicious (malarial?) fever, 2; impaludism, 5; valvular diseases of the heart, 23; hepatitis, 9; nephritis, 5; pneumonia, 2; beriberi, 5; chyluria, 1; bite of a snake, 1.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: October 21, bark *Prince Regent*, Norwegian, for Ship Island. October 22, steamship *City of Gloucester*, British, for St. Lucia; steamship *Maskelyne*, Belgian, for New York, and steamship *Roma*, British, for Galveston.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, November 25, 1898.

SIR: The following report for the week ended Thursday, November 24, is respectfully submitted.

Yellow fever.—There were 4 deaths from this cause; 2 of them were among the Spanish troops and the other 2 occurred among civilians; I do not know that they occurred among Americans. There must be less than 60 cases in the city.

There is a decided decrease in the number of deaths from the so-called pernicious fever.

Deaths from the different forms of malarial fevers still continue about the same as they have in the previous weeks. The same can be said of deaths from intestinal diseases, meaning principally dysentery and enteritis.

The deaths from all causes show a decrease of 9 under last week. I am at a loss to understand why the enormous death rate continues. The weather conditions favor a decrease in the death rate, and while the city is filthy and dirty in the extreme I can not see that the native population